Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1807. [No. 1836.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, will at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Birth Night Ball.

A SUBSCRIPTION PAPER for the *Birth Night Ball*, to be held on the evening of the 23d instant, is left at Gadsby's bar, where such as are disposed are requested to call and enter their names.

E. C. Dick,
N. Eitenaugh,
G. Deneale,
G. Youngs,
Dr. Thomas Simms.

February 10. d

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms. Feb. 3.—d

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Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Man Servant, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

For Sale or Rent,

A WELL finished three story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, containing 7 rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke house, coach house and stable and other necessary buildings all of brick, situate on Royal street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and near the market. For particulars apply to

Robert Patton.

February 9. d

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3. d

Butter for Sale.

BRYAN HAMPSON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BUTTER, in the very best order for shipping—which he will sell low on a long credit.

February 2. d

Plaister Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. Newcomb, from Portland,
For sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle.
Who have also for sale,
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.

January 9. d

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40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.

December 12.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.

Mordecai Miller.

January 20. d

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermacaeti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.

January 19. d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
3 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

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13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,
For sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.
Who have also landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N. E. rum
30 kegs fresh raisins.
IN STORE,
25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } *first quality.*
15 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } *Muscovado Sugars.*
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
30 do. cod-fish.

December 27. d

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and for sale,
10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy
20 bales of excellent flax
5 do. glue
50 barrels prime beef
60 pieces Russia sheetings
50 do. Ravens duck
60 barrels sweet cider
100 casks lime
100 barrels new rum
50 boxes mould candles.

January 13. d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Washington Society of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that their Anniversary Meeting will be held at Mr. Gadsby's hotel, on Monday the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where punctual attendance is requested. The Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock, accompanied by the Teacher and Scholars of the Washington Free School, to the Episcopal Church, where an Oration will be delivered by Francis Lightfoot Lee, Esq.

By order of the Standing Committee,
G. Deneale, *Sec'y.*

February 13. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3. dtf

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.

January 3. dtf

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE

KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS, Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.

—*ALSO*—

FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.

January 3 d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street.

July 8. d12m

Adam Lynn,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Gold mounted and plain Tortoise Shell Combs, of the latest fashions.

February 17. d

Marsteller and Young,

Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16. d

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

Just Received,

10 chests } Young Hyson TEA
20 boxes }
10 chests Hyson Skin do.
20 casks Malaga WINE
A quantity Sole LEATHER,
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.

January 26. d

WILL BE SOLD OR LEASED, ON GROUND RENT,

For a term of Years, or for ever,

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS, in this Town—on Fairfax, Cameron, Water, Union and Princess streets. They will be laid off to accomodate purchasers. Application may be made to *William Herbert, Esq.* or to the subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's County, Maryland.

John C. Herbert.

February 12. 2awtf

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

Sarah Porter.

February 14. 2aw

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee.
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

(Private Correspondence.)

Washington, January 31.

FRIEND RELF,

TO be sure congress is a dignified body; an augos assembly; it becometh not me to speak lightly of the legislators & rulers of the nation: yet when they neglect their duty, or do things which ought not to be done; both of which happen almost every day, how can my tongue preserve the silence of "a dried neat's tongue?" A a distance from the seat of government, by those whose happy lot it hath never been to have seen in propria personæ, the splendid beauties of the metropolis of the union; whose fortunate chance (hard fate!) it never hath been, to have thrown their own placid eyes upon the august personages that compose the administration and legislative bodies; [*body*, friend Relf, is distinct from the *soul*] by such, I say, in what exalted estimation are men held because not known. They are considered the great men of the nation. Such they are not. The great men of the nation are few of them indeed members of congress or of the administration. Schuneman of New York to be sure weighs perhaps 300, and the brother of Mars the redoubtable secretary at war, not so much, "more or less."

But I would speak of the house of representatives. If that body were composed of the great men, that is, men able to discern their duty, and active in performing it; dost thou suppose that they would waste three fourths of the time of every session: congress ought to apply to the secretary of state's office and obtain a patent for the discovery of the best mode of wasting time.

Take for instance the slave bill and the bridge bill. The slave bill was debated several days, found to be rotten in principle, and defective in diction. It was recommitted and was born again; it was a mulatto child the second time, the house viewed it several days; a part of the house preferred its golden color, a part were more fond of the European hue; the house were equally divided, and the speaker decided for the thing of color. Still the enemies of its *great black principle*, that of the U. S. selling human blood and feeling affection, and putting the price in the treasury of a Christian nation. The bill was ordered a third time into the womb of committees, now enlarged to 17. At the next birth came forth twins, two bills, the bill of color and a white bill. Thus after a waste of two or three weeks, the house got round the circle, arrived at the very spot whence they commenced. The senate had proceeded in a manner not wholly dissimilar, and after much loss of time, produced a bill to which a majority agreed, and which is now before the house: so that the house have now three bills to act upon, all of the same subject; and much thy friend doubteth whether any bill on the subject will be carried through the house.

Now for the bill contained in the simple question whether or not it is expedient to suffer a corporation for that purpose to build a bridge across the Potomac. Last winter this bill was debated four or five days with much warmth in the house of representatives. It was sent to the senate where after debate it was postponed till this session. Almost a fortnight has been this year wasted in discussing the bill in the senate. The taylor and the carpenter, the doctor, and the tinker and the merchant, the high and the low, great & small, and tag, and rag and bobtail, become bridge mad and with their wives and their daughters and their little ones, with one consent crowd the senate chamber to hear Farmer Giles talk about stakes and piers, and mud and floods. At last agreeable to the wishes of Sam. Smith of Maryland, who disliked deciding so vast a question with so little knowledge of the subject, who spoke forcibly on the impropriety of acting in this great business *instanter*, [who gave him the English I know not] the further consideration of the business was postponed till the next session.

During all this time little business was done in the house. All were anxious to hear the bridge debate. And while the senate were building no bridge, the house were no less importantly occupied in building a hospital at the Natchez. No quorum this day for two hours. Barnabas Bidwell lullabying on nihilities; repeating things not worth saying, or saying things not worth repeating.

I'd rather hear a brazen candlestick tun'd,
Or a dry wheel grate on its axle-tree,
Than one of these same tedious speech-mongers.

Peter Early with soul of magnitude and power, at once conceiving or bearing the leg or shoulder of an argument, which he surrounds with loud exultation, with all the pomp and splendor of magnificent and empty words, and triumphantly exhibits it to the astonished house, solemnly declaring it to be a full grown legitimate child of Locke or Newton.

Friend Relf, I am a republican and venerate the constitution; but if it could occasionally be in a part suspended, so that the "liberty of speech" should be refused to about twenty members, it would be a very pleasing thing to those who wish to sleep, and a gratifying thing to those who wish to be paid for the trouble of hearing.

Barnabas Bidwell is here considered a most skillful doctor in producing sleep.—He delivers his langsid, metaphysical matter in such a cold monotonous manner, that the other day in the gallery, a lady began to nod, and accidentally striking her head against another lady, so bruised her cheek bone, that decency of appearance forbade her attending the ball the next evening: Now in the name of common sense, tell me what madness possesseth the people when they suppose this animated block, a man of talents—How great must be the want of talents when his talents are deemed great? Friend Sloan speaketh even as much to the purpose, hath more point, and is not so troublesome.

Peter Rapin, who drew so excellent a parallel between Demosthenes and Cicero, is dead; may some one like him draw a comparison of the respective oritorical talents of Bidwell and Sloan! Bidwell and Sloan! Had I not lost my natural aptitude to rhyme, I would burst forth in the phrenzy of poetic admiration.

Lo from New-Jersey, what a sight appears,
For modern eloquence the palm who bears.
His equal was not, is not, cannot be;
For who, oh father Sloan, compar'd with thee,
T' excel in gesture, to convince, to please,
Was Chatham, Tully, or Demosthenes?
In one great verse, thy merit vast to tell—
Bidwell alone can be thy parallel!
"Take thee for all in all ('tis said with pain)
"We ne'er shall look upon thy like again."
And oh howe'er thy future course be bent;
Or sausage-vender, or vice-president;
Succeeding times, when thou art dead and rotten,
Shall think upon thee, 'till thou art forgotten;
And pleas'd posterity some cent'ries hence,
Unless posterity shall lose its sense,
On thine and Bidwell's cold twin marble stone
Write classic—*Exit* BIDWELL—*Exit* SLOAN.

But I am wandering—I was saying that congress wasted much time—but more of this some other time; I will only inform thee that this day hath been spent on the bill to extend the time for giving bond and taking oaths in cases of drawback.

Dispatches from Messrs. Munroe and Pinckney, have this evening been received. Contents yet unknown. *Thine.*

From the FREDERICK-TOWN HERALD.

Tyrannical Proceedings at New Orleans.

Who can reflect, without grief and indignation, upon the late arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings of gen. Wilkinson? In violation of the laws of the country, against the express provisions of the constitution, Americans have been seized by a *military* order, and without being allowed to offer any proof of their innocence have in the language of our declaration of independence, "been transported beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences." Where now slumbers the spirit of '76? That spirit which spurned at the idea of submission to laws, which "rendered the military independent of and superior to the civil power." What security is left to the people if a commander in chief at the head of his army, is permitted to set at defiance the laws of his country, and to treat with contempt, nay to boast of his disobedience to, the process of our courts of justice? Whatever may be the guilt of those men, who have thus been dragged from their homes, and forced, at an inclement season, to endure the hardships of a long and perilous voyage, they were entitled to demand the protection of the laws, and a trial "by an impartial jury, of the state or the district, wherein the crime shall have been committed." Yet entirely regardless of the sacred constitution whose "holy attributes" he was bound to protect, we find gen. Wilkinson assuming to himself the power of controuling the authority of the laws and courts, and under the pretext of saving the government, exercising powers the existence of which in any branch of government, especially the military, would be an entire subversion of law, liberty and government. We will not allow ourselves to believe for a moment that such powers were communicated to him by our executive, at the time he was directed to conclude a negociation with the Spanish officers for the purpose of attending to and counteracting the projects of col. Burr and his associates. But we must ever lament that the chief magistrate of our country, in his various communications to congress on this subject, should have passed over unnoticed, if he has not expressly approved of the acts of the commander in chief—nay more, that upon the arrival of the prisoners at the seat of government, under an illegal arrest, his endeavors should have been used to give a complete sanction to that proceeding, by allowing a detention of the accused, in the custody of the military, until a warrant for a commitment of them could have been obtained. We are far from being prepared to admit that there was produced to the court sufficient proof to warrant the commitment of Bollman and Swartwout, if the applications had been made *in the state or district where the crime was committed.* On the contrary, we believe, that there was no legal *proof* before the court. Without, however, questioning the correctness of the decision, we insist that the conduct of government has in some measure been a sanction to the arbitrary and outrageous actions of the military officer.

It is vain to urge in excuse for such conduct, that "desperate cases require desperate remedies." Where is the proof, that the safety of the commonwealth required, or would even be promoted by this violation of the rights of the citizen. If there existed sufficient evidence of the guilt of these men, that evidence might have been laid before the courts of the territory, and after the tameness, with which the judges submitted to the threats and insults of the commander in chief, there can be no doubt that they would have been ready to commit every person against whom he was able to adduce any proof. Yet more, we insist that the remedy in this case was infinitely worse than the disease. The charge which general Wilkinson brings against the prisoners is, that they were engaged with colonel Burr in his design of separating the union. But the president has assured us, that the machinations of that modern *Bourbon* have been entirely defeated. What state necessity can then be pleaded, in excuse for outrages, which lay prostrate the constitution of the country, and leave the rights and liberties of the people entirely at the mercy of a military officer? What man "from New Orleans to New York" (however innocent he may be) is safe if a mere suspicion of his guilt, entertained by general Wilkinson, is of itself a sufficient warrant to him in ordering his apprehension and confinement. After such outrages committed upon the rights of the citizens, and such daring violations of the constitution, is it proper that the perpetrator of them should remain at the head of our army?

(FROM THE SAME.)

Inter arma silent at leges.—The late conduct of general Wilkinson is a complete verification of this old maxim in the law. Never in any country were the laws and courts of justice more completely silenced than they have been in New Orleans since his return thither, where men are *denounced* and punished because in the discharge of their professional duty, they have claimed in behalf of their clients, rights and privileges secured to them by the constitution, it is folly to talk of the excellence of our government. The late address of Edward Livingston, esq. will no doubt be read in all parts of the union with deep interest, and cannot fail to awaken the public indignation toward the man, whose daring and outrageous conduct it has proclaimed—yet perhaps our American Bonaparte has found out that by his *military* code the publication of that address is high treason, misprison of treason, or whatever other offence he may be guilty of, and the author of it, may at this moment be on board of a public vessel, on his way to the seat of government to answer for his crime, or perhaps the New Orleans despot may have discovered, that the disease requires a more desperate remedy, and the trial and execution of Palm the printer may, in the present situation of things have been thought a case in point, and may have pointed out to our commander in chief, a proper mode "of lopping off a rotten member."

(FROM THE SAME.)

General Wilkinson again.—This self created dictator of New Orleans, very modestly intimates a hope that since he has got rid of the process of the court "under the usual liability for damages," the government will indemnify and save him harmless. If this should be the determination of the "powers that be" we agree with Mr. Randolph, that the whole treasury ought to be mortgaged for the purpose. If the time should ever again arrive, when the laws will be respected, and gen. Wilkinson can be made answerable to our courts of justice, we presume that he will be made to account for some of his late proceedings. We do not know in what sum a New Orleans jury, if they should be permitted to decide the case, unawed by the military, will be disposed to mulct a man whose conduct has been actuated by the sacred glow of patriotism. But was such a case brought before a British jury a fortune much larger than that of the general would be found unequal to the damages that would be given. Those who are versed in the history of England may recollect the high verdicts which were given not many years since, against the officers of government, who had deprived men of their liberty, in violation of the law. Perhaps our general has heard that the damages, in those cases were paid by order of the king, out of the public money, and in the expectation that our president will be equally generous may feel quite at ease.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

BLOCKADE OF ENGLAND.

The apathy of government and the people of this country has long been so great and their acquiescence under circumstances which call for active prevention, resistance or resentment has become so familiar to them, that it is much to be doubted whether any thing—whether even this late imperial decree which assumes to blockade England, can rouse them to a sense of their wretched, defenceless, desolate condition, considered as a nation looking for independence. Just on the threshold of youthful manhood—that time, when in all other beings the burning spirit flames through every organ impatient of control, and sends the boiling blood running in an impetuous torrent thro' the veins, America, reduced by political empiricism, and the fraudful practises of quacks not less perfidious than ignorant, lies down on her couch EFFETE, languid and bloodless—by inaction ossified into the decrepitude of age, and by timid counsels, and by penury skulking at the council board under the abuse name, and in mere mockery, of prudence, sunk into a state of national apoplexy, there she lies torpid. No stimulants can rouse her—no, not the most smarting sinapisms—not the cantharides of Napoleon himself, it may well be feared, can ever again rouse her to that quick sense of honor or even to that necessary consideration of her danger, which the times require.

If the advocates of that nefarious system of disorganization which has for years past been obtruded upon the world, conjuring it with the plausible imposture, and much absurd term, of the Rights of Man, be not proof against all shame, and deaf to every sense of honesty or truth, they will hide their heads, and repent in sackcloth and ashes, when they see that the world is laid at the feet of one man by their damned practices. Thinking as ill of, and foreboding as much evil as any man could from the progress of the French revolution, our hopes never were so forlorn—our fancies never so weighed down with gloom, or benighted with horror, as to imagine any thing so bad as the state of subjugation in which Napoleon boasts that he holds the world by his decree—falsely called a blockade of the British isles. A decree in which we are at a loss to determine which claims supremacy—the wickedness, the insolence, or the injustice—the malignity to Britain or the hostility to the rights of this country.

It is called a blockade of the British isles. Of all the deceptions which the French have practised upon mankind, this is the most impudent. Napoleon proclaims that he blockades England, while so far from being able to blockade even a single rivulet of her's in any part of the earth, every port, in the immense extent of his usurpation, is or will be blockaded by British ships. This is a PURPOSED violation of all the laws which have ever been acknowledged by nations. It is not, nor can it be a blockade of England—it is in fact a bold blockade of all neutral ports—of their wharves, their counting houses, of the tilth of their farms, of the exchange of their products, and even of their private intercourse. "All letters written in the English language" are to be seized. What Mons. Napoleon! Do not the American people write in the English language? Yes, you know few, very few of them write in any other; thank God they have

not yet been taught altog
French, or to speak Cor
your help, and that of t
present rulers remain in
will.

In a word, when this
the few free people now
to aim at England, the
directed to America. N
not by ships, but by hi
orders, interdicts comme
England in return will v
teries block up all Fran
merce and intercourse o
an end; the merchants
must shut up their store
ing no vent for his super
let his plough be rotting
planter will not be the fo
to produce what must li
perish. And all for wh
tion of one man! Or is
of the Utopian system
man, and a state of nat
cans! Here you have T
with a vengeance; and
the rights of man, you
prospect of having all
and *liberal* wishes acco
of *your* Lord is ind
dreams are out; your h
you great sir, chief of
are you not rejoiced? I
men may play tee-to tu
thing innocently in the
secure under the protec
the just, the benevolent,
mild.

But how of the 25 00
How will that be p
might make you pause
thousands are nothing
"For what is a life; na
sand lives, brother Tob
sis."

Americans reflect upo
ly dare bid you look to
there is terrible.

FROM THE

The following spe
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from the Boston Gaze
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which has come by the
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hands the mad liberty
have placed the domin
were one from whom, a
a merciful, or even a
such enormous and univ
be expected, then wou
left the consolation for
they had lost their indep
escaped many headed ja
it is there is not one ray
mankind to ease their ch
on the bitter recollectio
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not yet been taught altogether to write in French, or to speak Corsican, though with your help, and that of their rulers, if their present rulers remain in office, they soon will.

In a word, when this infamous insult to the few free people now left, would seem to aim at England, the deadly missile is directed to America. Napoleon blockades not by ships, but by his high and mighty orders, interdicts commerce with England; England in return will with her oaken batteries block up all France. Trade, commerce and intercourse of every kind are at an end; the merchants all over the world must shut up their stores; the farmer having no vent for his superfluous produce will let his plough be rotting in the furrow; the planter will not be the fool to plant in order to produce what must lie on his hands to perish. And all for what? For the ambition of one man! Or is it for the perfection of the Utopian system of the rights of man, and a state of nature Yes Americans! Here you have *The Rights of Man* with a vengeance; and you advocates of the rights of man, you have now a fair prospect of having all your *benevolent*, and *liberal* wishes accomplished; the day of *your* Lord is indeed come——your dreams are out; your hopes fulfilled; and you great sir, chief of the Utopian school, are you not rejoiced? Rejoiced now when men may play tee-to-tum and chuck-farthing innocently in the school of nature; secure under the protection of Napoleon, the just, the benevolent, the merciful and mild.

But how of the 25 000 dollars a year? How will that be paid? There is a question might make you pause. But no matter; thousands are nothing to metaphysicians. "For what is a life; nay what are a thousand lives, brother Toby, to an Hypothesis."

Americans reflect upon the past, I scarcely dare bid you look to the future. All there is terrible.

FROM THE SAME.

The following speculation upon the state of continental Europe, well deserves the attention of our readers. It is taken from the Boston Gazette; and we are sorry to add that the European Intelligence which has come by the Emmeline, rather tends to confirm than discountenance the opinions it contains. Every day the clouds are more and more compressed and thicken over the sad remains of what was civilized Europe.——If the man into whose hands the mad liberty men of Europe have placed the dominion of the world, were one from whom, a mild, a generous, a merciful, or even a moderate use of such enormous and universal power might be expected, then would there at least be left the consolation for mankind that tho' they had lost their independence, they had escaped many headed jacobinism. But as it is there is not one ray of comfort left to mankind to ease their chains, or to sweeten the bitter recollection that they once had freedom, and in wanton viciousness threw it away.

PRUSSIA & RUSSIA vs. FRANCE.

"The king of Prussia with his army has most probably joined the Russians in Poland; but as we apprehend the victory said to be gained over the French by the allied army, will turn out mere report or an exaggeration, we are inclined to presume they have yet been hunted into Russia. At any rate Prussia has ceased to exist. Her call upon Russia to save her will be of no avail. Although hunted from their own dominions, and dwindled to a spiritless few, the Prussians by an union with the Russians, it is supposed by many will be able, not only to make a firm stand but even to recover their country! This is truly a folorn if not a "hopeless hope." A routed and unprovided army is no very acceptable ally. The junction might not be without its effects. There was an instance of it at Austerlitz. The Austrian army was but a depository of panic; and the subsequent defeat of the Russians has been imputed amongst military men, in no inconsiderable degree to, this error. Russia may be a very good *ally*; but that she is a very insufficient *principal*, we learn at Austerlitz. Whatever is expected to be done it must be acknowledged must be expected from Russia. The Russians indeed have now a still better motive to stand upon their defence, than they had before the battle of Austerlitz: The fall of the Prussian monarchy and the subsequent new partition of Poland, brings Russia and France into immediate contact. Russia therefore, who has hitherto rather fought the battles of others, will have now to fight her own. She will fight in Poland and the event of the contest will establish the fate of Europe. What will be the ultimate effect of these things? It may be stated in one word. Within a few months (perhaps weeks) there will be a *general peace*, or the French will be at *St. Petersburg* in the present year? What is to prevent them? Is Russia equal to a contest with France? Whatever we see at a distance we seldom see in just proportion.—The power of Russia is much overrated—experience has not corrected this error. A great extent of empire has been considered synonimous with great power, great population, great military resources. It is not so with Russia. Russia is very thinly peopled in comparison of its extent. Thirty millions of men are spread over perhaps one fourth of the earth. This population, therefore, is not available in a military point of view. Russia cannot raise a greater army than Austria. Russia, in the late campaign, brought her utmost force into the field; three armies, of 50,000 men each. They were successively subdued by nearly equal armies. They fought well, and they fought under nearly equal circumstances. Yet the Russian army was subdued, and compelled to save itself by flight. In pushing forward, obtaining and holding his conquests, Bonaparte does not imitate an ancient king of Sweden, who was content with conquering and pushing on, without securing a retreat. For, however rapidly and successfully he moves, he secures as he moves, by his conscripts, and leaves no enemy in his rear capable of cutting off his retreat, should it become necessary. Bonaparte has conquered in this war in the same manner and by exactly the same means as in his preceding campaigns: by his predominant military genius, and the comparative rapidity of his motions. The Russians will fight, because they are forced; but they will fight to great disadvantage: They will be in the situation of a general who meets his enemy with only half his forces A character so decided as Bonaparte is, must have an incredible superiority over such unstable and fluctuating counsels as those of Russia. Russia has no general who can enter into a moment's competition with the French commanders. The Russians have no experience in European war fare; the Turks and Tartars are a very different enemy from the French. In short, should Russia not make a peace, and should come into *war contact* with France, one of the house of Bonaparte will ere long become the emperor of the north. Such is our undisguised opinion.

Austria, it is supposed by many, will again join the coalition; as she is said to have 80 000 troops advancing towards the borders of Silesia and East-Gallicia; and a Frankfort article states that the Austrians were moving to the side where the Russians are expected. All this may be true; for Austria we conceive will ultimately be involved in hostilities with France; and no power, should the war continue, will be able to maintain its neutrality. But all this will answer no efficient purpose; it will only the sooner place the dynasty in the hands of Bonaparte, and become *another part* of the Grand Empire.

From the Charleston Courier.

POLITICAL SPECULATION——No. I.

THE power of France seems to be directed towards the extinction of every existing government of the world. Since the fury of her revolution burst forth, in such terrible conflagration, she has extinguished the republics of Genoa, of Venice, of Switzerland, of Holland, & all the minor states of Italy; has done away the functions of the emperor of Germany, has beat down to her foot stool the monarch of Spain, paralized Austria, dethroned the king of Naples, and as a prelude to yet greater devastation, she has annihilated the power, and has expelled from his dominions, the successor of the Great Frederick.

The infatuation and the temporising policy of Prussia so truly merited chastisement, and to the eye of reason were so evidently followed by ruin and death, that the world is little surprized, and not much affected at the destruction of the house of Brandenburg.

The insidious policy of France secured Prussian neutrality as long as Austria stood powerful; by incessantly representing the enmity of the latter as implacable, and always on the watch for an opportunity to wreak her vengeance upon Prussia, because of her conquest of Silesia; because of her balancing effect in the body of the empire, preserving the smaller states from Austrian tyranny; and still greater than the effect of all these representations was, that brought about by the immediate interest which France was cunning enough to hold out to Prussia, as the reward of neutrality. In lopping away the branches from the main stock of the Germanic empire, *France* insidiously yielded to *Prussia* a share of the spoil; and *Prussia* seeing every thing in the depression of *Austria*, and nothing in the exaltation of *France*, contributed to the destruction of those who were her own safeguards, while her recent acquisitions only rendered her a prey so much the more inviting to *French* conquest.

It was thus that *Rome* conquered the world——she fought one state against another——flattered the weaker by giving them some portion of the territories of the stronger; and when those who were feared were rendered impotent, she turned about and plundered the victims whom she had cajoled.

France has even used that very policy of *Prussia*, of which she herself was the author and director, as one of the main reasons addressed to the *Germanic States* for the destruction of the *Brandenburgh* dynasty.

In what she calls the bulletins of her armies, but which are neither more nor less than the proclamations of her Chief to the surrounding world, full of deception, falsehood and arrogance, all of which are backed by an annihilating power; she says that *Prussia* has gained for these many years past in proportion to the distresses of the empire—that she has fattened upon the spoils of her neighbors—that she was the mortal enemy of the head of the *Germanic States*, and that *Prussia* was always to be found in league with those (and *France* was of the number) who were warring against the armies of the *Die*..

It would be easy for Europe to shew by argument, that all these were nothing to what *France* has inflicted upon those whom she pretends thus to defend. But the day for argument is over—silence is imposed unless you speak for *France*; and valor and skill to back reason are but little when opposed to furious ambition, who can trample every thing under the feet of his hundreds of thousands of murder-taught myrmidons.

PELOPIDAS.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Captain Chapman left at Trinidad, Miranda's ship, the *Leander*. She has been libelled by the crew, and was to be sold. Miranda was also there; but the expedition was considered as being completely at an end.

Charleston Courier.

The British ships of war which sailed some days ago from Hampton Roads in quest of a French 80 gun ship which was said to be off our Capes, we are told, anchored in the Bay yesterday morning. Norf. paper

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 12

A message was received from the president of the United States transmitting a copy of the laws of the Michigan territory.

Referred.

A message was also received from the president enclosing a statement of the militia of the respective states.

On motion of Mr. Early,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the terms of the supreme court of the U. S.

Mr. Boyle, from the committee of public lands, presented a bill authorising patents to issue for lands located and surveyed by virtue of certain Virginia resolution warrants, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Saturday.

Mr. Parke, from the committee to whom were referred the letter of the governor of the Indiana territory, enclosing certain resolutions of the legislative council and house of representatives, made a report.

The report states that it is the object of the communication to suspend for a term of ten years the 6th article of compact between the U. S. and the territories north west of the Ohio, which prohibits the importation of slaves into the said territories. The report concludes with a resolution declaring it expedient to suspend this article for ten years.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. J. Clay, from the joint committee appointed to execute the provisions of the act of congress for the establishment of a library, made a report, which states the measures taken by the committee, and the loss of a box of books by the wreck of the vessel on board of which they were placed.

Mr. Boyle, from the committee on public lands, reported their agreement to a bill received from the senate regulating the grants of land in the territory of Michigan, which report was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The house took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S.

The amendment proposed by the committee, to strike out that part of the bill which punishes the importation of slaves with death, and to insert in lieu thereof the punishment of imprisonment not exceeding ten nor less than five years, was amended on the motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell, by adding a fine not more than 10,000, nor less than 5 000 dollars.

Mr. Smilie called for a division of the question, and for the yeas and nays on striking out the above provision.

Messrs. Smilie and Sloan opposed, and Messrs. Elmer, Barker and Kelly supported the striking it out.

The yeas and nays were taken, which were, yeas 67——nays 48.

On inserting the foregoing provision, Mr. J. Randolph spoke in opposition, on the ground that such an excessive penalty could not in such case be constitutionally imposed by a government possessed of the limited powers of the government of the U. S.

The question was then put and carried without a division.

After the adoption of various other amendments the house ordered the bill to a third reading.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED.

Brig Economy, Capt. Smith, Providence—Sundries—Master.

Sch'r. Dove, Capt. Newcomb, Portsmouth. Sundries—W. Yeaton.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
16th February, 1807.

ORDERED,

THAT the following persons be appointed commissioners, for superintending the elections, to be held in the different wards of the town, on Tuesday the 3d of March next, for the choice of members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

John Muncaster, William Harper, John Hunter, } for the first ward.

Joseph Riddle, Dennis Ramsay, John Young, } for the second ward

Joseph Smith, Adam Lynn, William Reily, } for the third ward.

Mathew Robinson, Thomas Janney, John Johnston, } for the fourth ward.

The election for the first ward, to be held at John Bogan's tavern, on Prince-street—for the second ward, at the court-house—for the third ward, at John Hodgkin's tavern, on King-street—and for the fourth ward, at Mr. Lawrence Hooff's brick house, on Duke-street.

Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

February 18. 1dMa

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
16th February, 1806.

ORDERED.

THAT Messrs. McKinney, Smith, E. Janney, and Russel, be a committee to settle the accounts of the treasurer, collector and auditor of the corporation, preparatory to the termination of the year for which the present council was elected, and prepare a statement thereof for publication

ORDERED, That the messenger give special notice for a meeting of council on Friday, the 20th instant, on the subject of the powder house.

Test. JAMES M. McREA, c. c.

50 barrels of Tar,

For Sale by

M. MILLER.

February 18. d

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself.

Robert Adam.

January 20. eotf

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Rowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise upon my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Spasms, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cliesh Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo3w law till 1st May

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, as will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE.

July 28, law

Dissolution of Partnership,

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,

Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. eotf

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Buter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. eotf

Coach-Making.

REA AND TAYLOR,

LATE OF NEW-YORK,

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have commenced the above business at the shop formerly occupied by W. T. Peck, in Royal-street, near Gadsby's hotel, where they propose carrying it on in all its various branches, on the most reasonable terms, for cash. They flatter themselves the experience they have acquired in the principal cities in the United States, will secure them public patronage, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

February 2. eo

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-st FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to

Mark Butts, or
Thomas Preston.

January 7. eo

PROPOSALS,

BY CONRAD AND CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED

THE AMERICAN REGISTER.

[After the Plan of the British Annual Register.]

Price, to subscribers, three dollars per volume, in half binding.

Subscriptions received by John Conrad and Co. Philadelphia; M. and J. Conrad and Co. Baltimore; Somervell and Conrad, Petersburg; Bonsal, Conrad, and Co Norfolk, and by Robert Gray, Alexandria.

January 15 eo15t

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Mitchell late of the county aforesaid, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands, this 13th day of February, 1807.

Elizabeth Mitchell, *Adm'x.*
Benjamin Baden, *Adm'r.*

February 13. 2aw5t.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Zimmerman*, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, *Adm'x.*
John Zimmerman, *Adm'r.*

January 30. 2aw8w

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Prince William County, near Hay Market, on the first of January, a negro man named *Windsor*, about 38 or 39 years of age; 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has a down look when spoken to; one of his hands has been burnt on the top nearly over, and is white and scruffy—had on when he went away a suit of soldier's cloth; but it is like he will change his clothes as he had money when he went away and perhaps change his name.—Ten dollars will be paid if taken in the county & bro't home, if taken out of the county and brought home, the above reward, or, secured in any jail so that I get him again.

James Wyatt, sen.

February 9. law4t

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